ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIS EVENING, the opera of IL TROVATORE: Debut of
Ula Neet Guid, Cash Polini, Signer Musiani, Signer Oriendint, Sig-

WALLACK'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at \$6, IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND;
Messers Frederic Relations, John Gilbert, Chas Fisher, Mark Smith,
George Holland, Young, Holston, B. J. Ringreid, Browne, William
son, Grabam, Leouard, Bernus, Wilson, Wilkinson, Fope, Ward,
Cashin, Miss Tone Burks, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss K. Burctt.

THIS EVENING, ROMEO AND JULIET: Miss Ida Vernos as Juliet, Mr J. C. Cowper as Romeo. Messis Geo. Becks, J. G. Bornett, Buisdell, E. B. Holimes, D. E. Ralton, Danvers, Rendie, Collier, Barry, Levils, Niel, Ward, Miss Mary Wells, Miss Everett.

THIS EVENING, at 8, Benefit of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe.
THE ROSE OF CASTILE: Mrs. John Wood. Miss Lina Wondel.
TO conclude with the buriesque of MEDEA; Or, THE BEST OF
MOTHERS WITH A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND: Mr. Geo. Fawcett
Rowa.

THIS EVENING, at 71—CONNIE SOOGAH, or THE WEAR-ING OF THE GREEN. Mr. and Mrs. Isrney Williams. Miss Blanche Groy, Mrs. H. P. Grattan, Nessrs. C. Walcot, W. Burroughs, W. A. Donaldeon, H. Bland, Blennan, N. Decker, H. King, J. Easton, H. Hogss.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, Miss Adah Isancs Menken in MAZEPPA.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, THE ELVES: Or, THE STATUE BRIDE—
NAN. THE GOOD FOR NOTHING: The Worrell Sisters, Madame
Strabinger and full company. Mathies at 14.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER,
THIS EVENING, DEVILEIN: Miss Panny Herring, Miss Emma
Reynolds, Messrs, W. H. Whalley, Harden, C. K. Fox, D. Oskley.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THIS AFTERNOON, at 2, and THIS EVENING at 74, CLAUDE,
MARCEL; Or. The loter of the Tabers—Mrs. J. Pryor. Mrs.
W. L. Jamison, Misses Jennis Cleaver, Khoo, Schell, Lebrun,
Means, Hokaway, Daly. W. L. Jamison, H. E. Johnstone, Haviland,
Bridgman, Anderson, Wilton, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURI-

THIS EVENING, at S. EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Chrence, Master Seggie, Mr. James E. Cooke, Mile. Carlotte de Berg. Matinée at 24

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
THUS EVENING, THE ELEPHANT CHALLENGE DANCE
IN AND OUT OF PLACE, NORMA, BURLESQUE MAZEPPA

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

THIS EVENING, OLD SCHOOL OF MINSTRELSY, BALLADS COMICAL ACTS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, DANCES, SOLOS, DUETS, etc. To conclude with the farce, BLACK STATUE.

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Treats successfully all diseases of the scalp, loss of bair and premature
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It is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. The It is in accordance with the law of cause and effect. The Doctor makes a personal examination, ascertains what disease of the scalp has or is preducing a loss of hair or premature grayness, and prescribes the remedian adapted for its removal, thereby enabling the scalp to per-form its various duties in a healthy manner. The Doctor effectually removes warfs and moles. All consultations free. Persons living at a distance can consult the Doctor by sending for a

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unnecompanied by a distressing cough, Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a nough, if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all pases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a cough, cold or hourse ness without delay, and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or enrsiy, or with more benefit to the organs of the chest, than Dr. D. JATER'S EXPROTORANT, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

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MARVIN & Co., 255 B'dway, and 721 Chestnutst., Phila.

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safe and agreeable proventive of all choleraic symptoms, diarrhes, &c To families, I doz. boxes, \$5; single Box 50 cents. C. H. Namples calls factor. The fifth and Rance sts. Philisdelphis. METCALPE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY is daily

effecting wonderful cures. It acts like magle, both Gronic and In-fis. norstory Rheumatian giving way before it. The afflicted are ad-DR. HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES are War-

rauted a positive cure for Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia. Sold by Hugganan & Co. Caswell, Mack & Co. VANILLA BEANS—Prime quality, in quantities to the purchases, for said by TAFF & TYLER, Importers of Droge &c.,

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THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.—
The "best" free to soldiers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,609
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LUMBER. Without Warners & Co.,
First-ave., corner Thirty-ninth-st.,
have the largest stock of Lumman in the city, which they sell in composition with the Albany and Troy Yards.

Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2. FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES-Best

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HOWE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE, IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

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A THORY STITCH, WITH A SINGLE THREAD!—See "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines"—sout free, with samples of Work. A. A.—Dr. LANGWORTHY'S NEW PREMIUM TRUSS, eastest in use no back pressure; makes a final cure. HELEBOLD'S, No. 504 Broadway.

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Positive Presenties of Cholerale Symptoms, Cholera Morbus, Dysesser, Diarries, &c. Convenient, sefe and agreeable. Tested in 1849.
In factor, C. H. NERDLES, Twelfth and Race-sta. Philadelphia.
Sant by mail [2] #9 seque. CHOLERA.

Treues and Trenoid Favana, Tunen Cavana ORRESCALLY DESTROYER Br van Use or DISINPRCTANTS

THE NEW YORK DISINFECTANT COMPANY It is necessary for the aufety of the public health that powerful and It is necessary for the axisty of the public health that powerful and certain Disinfectants should be used in all chambers, water-closets, privice, sinks, urinals, nurseries, sick rooms, gutters, and wherever the least offensive smell can possibly exist.

As several undoubted cases of Cholera have opposed in this city, and as Typhus and Typhoid fevers almost constantly prevall, it is deemed advisable to recommend the general use of Disinfectants.

EVERT HOUSE SHOULD HAVE DR. COURTARRY'S FLUID.

EVERT ROOM OPERT TO HAVE IT.

EVERY ROOM OPERT TO HAVE IT. EVERT PERSON MUST HAVE A SUPPLY OF IT.

RAILROADS OUGHT TO CARRY IT.

STRAMMING AND SHIPE MOST CARRY IT.

HOSPITALS AND PRIBONS MUST EACH ASSIST IN KHIPPING

AWAY THESIS DEBADYEL DISPASSES, BY USING PRIBLE AWAY THESE DERADOUS DISEASES, BY CHANGERED DR. COUNTABLET'S DESINFACTARY.

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It is Used by the Board by Education in All the Police.

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IT IS USED BY THE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND COMMUNICATION IN IS BRING USED BY MOST OF OUR SEA GOING STRAWSHIPS.

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DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is now ac mowledged to be the safest and surest ours for Piles. Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Bruises, Corns and Bunions. Sold by all Druggists at 25 cents a box. Depot, No. 49 Cedar-st., N. Y.

CHILDREN TERTHING. The mother finds a faithful friend in Mrs. Winslow's Scorning Synup. It is perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and disrches, relieves griping in the bowels. cures wind colic, softons the gums and reduces inflammation. By giving rollef and health to the child, it comforts and rests the mother

THERE IS NO MYSTERY in the fact that the stores of Hatter Knox, at No. 151 Fulton-st, and No. 533 Broadway are con stantly crowded with customers. People will go where they are best served, and the quality and style of the Har introduced this Spring render it perfectly irresistable; and, as it can only be obtained at these places, hence their crowded condition.

DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE SALVE cures the vorst cases of Galls, Scratches, Swellings, Pricks, Cute, Sprains and Bruises. Every horse owner should have it. Sold by all Druggists. and at the Depot, No. 49 Gedar at., 50 cents a box.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, OR WORM LOZenges, contain so form of mercury to which many worm remodies owe their efficacy. The ingredients are well calculated for the purposes they are intended to soromplish, baving been used with success by emisent medical mea in Europe.

THERE'S POISON IN THE AIR-No "Board of Health" can sentralize it; but Biograms will prevent instaking effect on the system. This preparation is the most powerful yet harmless of preventive satisface. While the frame is under its tonic influence all infection is repeiled. Sold by all Druggists. \$1 per bottle. Do pot, No. 28 Dep-st., N. Y.

REMOVAL -The Office of the NATIONAL BRICK MACHIER Co. has been removed to that vary eligibly-located Office No. 141 Broadway, directly in the rear of the Gebhard Insurance Co. Purchasers desiring to see the "National" in operation will apply to ABRAN REQUA, General Agent.

AGRESABLE, PORTABLE, EFFOTUAL and ELEGANT -CARLETON & HOVEY'S STREET LOURNESS, for the ours of Diarrhes

Dr. BICKNELL's STRUP cures Cholera, Dysentery,

Everything now that appears on the premenade in the way of Faxor Bars for Ladice, Misses and Children, whether it he the production of private taste, or of the trade, is forthwith reproduced at GERING, No. 513 thradway; the result is that his assortment meets every wish and want and fancy of the public in all the departments of plain and ornamental hatting.

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HERENAL & Co.'s preparations which were used with the best success in the Choica of 1822, 40, and 54; and recommended by eminent physicians. They are not secret preparations, as the ingredients are stated on the labels. Nos. 203, 399, 511, and Tie Broadway, and Fourth ave., name Soran

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and adanty for his good faith.

An bustness letters for this office should be addressed to "The Taxa

The Tribune in Lendon.

STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrichtast, Covert Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE. They will garden Sessaries and Agents Sessaries.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

In the Board of Health yesterday, a Bureau of Medical Relief was organized for the benefit of the poorer classes. The project comprises the establishment of hospitals and the provision of professional treatment for such as cannot provide for themselves. An injunction has been issued against the Board in their plans for removing the stands around Washington Market. The Board are contemplating a "raid" upon Fuiton Market for similar purposes of removal, cleansing, &c.

Many of the anniversary meetings held yesterday and last evening were very large gatherings. Some of them, however, were quite thinly attended. The speaking was generally fully up to the average in point of eloquence and effectiveness, and in a few cases there was a high degree of enthusiasm manifested by the audiences.

The Board of Alderman pesterday struck out of the City Tax Levy the item of appropriation for cleaning streets under the Board of Health, market commissions, judgments, laying out the city above One-hundred-and-fifteenth-st, and sundry claims, and in that shape sent it to the Councilmen for concurrence.

Indictments were found yesterday by the Grand Jury of Herkimer County against five young men for the murder of John L. Campbell at Frankfort Hill last February. They pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to seven years' im-prisonment each.

There were 900 licenses granted yesterday by the Board of Excise, of which 147 were to applicants residing and doing business in Brooklyn. There have been, thus far, 2,000 applications for license acted upon favorably. A Fenian panic is reported at "Owen Sound" (whereever on the face of Creation that may be in consequence of a cock-and-bull story about seven Fenian war vessels being seen in Georgian Bay.

The number of cholera cases at Quarantine, March 7, was 112, that figure including three deaths and three new cases. There has been a transfer of 65 convalescents from the Falcon to the Saratoga.

A man named William Daily died at No. 338 East Sixteenth-st, May 4, at the extraordinary age of 106 years. He is said to have emigrated from Ireland to America at the age of 88

the age of 88.

A prisoner in the jail at Rochester, named Hays, was shot dead by a turnkey yesterday, while the former was attempting to make his escape from confinement.

The case of the United States agt. Burstenbinder—the California nitro-glycerine case—has been put over till May 10, on account of the absense of witnesses.

At No. 198Broadway, yesterday afternoon, fire destroyed property worth \$30,000. A heavy fire occurred only a few weeks ago at the building two doors above.

In the Board of Cauncilman, yesterday a resolution re-

In the Board of Councilmen yesterday a resolution re-questing the Board of Health to establish free public baths was unanimously adopted.

The Jumel will case was before Judge Barnard yesier- general sympathy with the "friends of republican

day, on a motion to postpone trial. The balance of the argument will be made to-day.

The United States Courts at Savannah and Norfolk opened yesterday; in the former Judge Erskine, and in the latter Judge Underwood occupying the bench.

The "Gentile" residents of Salt Lake City have offered a reward of \$4,150 for the approhension of the murderer of the late S. N. Brassfield.

Fires in Chicago last night consumed property valued at \$170,000, which amount was thought to be covered by in-

A sheep show began at Rochester yesterday with all in iteations favorable to a very large and successful orbi

There was a conflagration at Philadelphia yesterday, by which a loss of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 accrued.

which a loss of from \$50,000 to \$75,000 accrued.

Gold was very strong yesterday, opening at 1284, sold at 1294, and closed at 1294. Government stocks of all kinds are firm at quotations. Money is abundant at 5 per cent. In commercial paper no change. For certificates, 1004 is bid, and no sellers. June certificates, at present quotations, pay about 4i per cent. The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports, for the week ending May 8, 1886, was \$3,219,011. Sterling Exchange closes very firm and active. Bankers bills were done as high as 1094. The closing quotation was 1294,0104.

CONGRESS.

The resolution of congratulation to the Emperor of Russia was adopted. A substitute for the House resolution to prevent the introduction of the cholers was reported and debated. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up and debated at length, but without taking any vote the nate adjourned. HOUSE.

A motion to postpone the special order, the constitu tional amendment, was lost, 51 to 82. A resolution of in-quiry into the Merchants' National Bank failure was adopted, and the House then proceeded to the considera-tion of the special order, and debated it till the recess. At the evening session the tax bill was debated, and at 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

A measure is now before City Councils which we trust will be defeated, or, in the event of its passage, receive a veto from the Mayor. It is proposed to appoint one officer to be called Superintendent of Permits, at a salary of \$3,000, and two inspectors in each Assembly District, in all forty-two, who are to receive \$1,000 per year. The duties of these officers is to inspect every sign, street stand and awning, and report all infractions of the ordinances. Each storekeeper shall pay from one to ten dollars for a permit; and in the event of a refusal or neglect to do so shall pay a fine of ten dollars. The salaries of this new batch of officers will amount to \$45,000 per annum. When we remember that the duties can be as well performed by an ordinary policeman, and that the ordinances are now under the charge of the Corporation Attorney, we may see the extravagance of this new measure and its utter uselessness. It will only create number of expensive sinecures in this heavilyburdened city.

The House of Representatives yesterday comnenced discussing, tersely and in perfectly good temper, the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction. We trust every one will be allowed a fair hearing, that every proposition of amendment may be considered and those which are just and practical adopted, and that the report, as it shall thus be perfeeted, may receive the vote of every Union member of either House. The project as it stands is notoriously not all we could wish it; if in Congress, we should endeavor to improve it; but, when we had done our best in this respect, we should vote for the measure as it shall ultimately be shaped by the majority. The simpler its conditions, and the nearer these approach to Universal Annuaty with Impartial Suffrage, the better shall we be suited.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution of congratulation to the Czar upon his escape from asassination. Mr. Saulsbury insisted upon introducing the Slavery question by denying that the creature who attempted assassination was an "enemy of emancipation," when the evidence shows that he was preisely what the resolution described him to be. The Senate did not gratify Mr. Saulsbury, but pasted the resolution. The country will say "Amen."

day-Mr. Chandler attempting to pass a sensible and prudent resolution. The Senators embarked in a santary discussion and the subject went over-nothing coming of the resolution but talk.

The Senate discussed the cholera question vester-

The National Temperance Society holds its first Anniversary at Cooper Institute this evening. Henry Ward Beecher and Gen. O. O. Howard will be among the speakers.

SECRSSION IS BEVOLUTION.

A correspondent, who demurs to our view of the matter, thus sets forth his own ideas of the abstract | But care and vigilance alone can save us from either right of seconsion:

No one doubts the right of the people peaceably and by proper constitutional methods to 'alter or abolish' their rm of government as well as laws. Provision is made for this purpose to the fullest extent; but can a resort to force be justified, under any circumstances whatever, under our form of government? If so, civil liberty itself has no security whatever in constitutional forms and limitations. Without further argument, which is surely unnecessary, the following propositions, it seems to me, cover the whole ground to wit:

Ine right of sevolution by force is a relative and not an absolute right, and can only be rightfully resorted to when there

is ne peaceable redress for grievances.

"The Government of the United States is a Government of the people theuselves; and, having provided for the rodress of all grievances by means of ordinary legislation, and by providing for the amendment of the Constitution, the right of revolution by force does not and cannot exist under it.

"What mean the Constitution, Congress and the Suprem Court of the United States, if not to afford the means of reme dying political or other grievances without a resort to force Are not these our 'balance of power,' instead of standing armles. Were they not so intended? Is there safety in any

-So far our correspondent. Now let him hear us moment.

I. Our correspondent emits to state whether he does or does not accept the doctrine of Jefferson, adopted by the Continental Congress, and made the basis of our political system. We do. If he does, we will thank him to show wherein we have misapplied it: if he does not, he will oblige us by showing wherein it is erroneous.

II. He begs the question in talking of "revolution by force," "a resort to force," &c. If one party has right to do a thing, and another interposes a veto. is the latter who invokes force, not the former. Secessionists will say they never wished to use orce, and would have used none, if none had been used against them.

III. "The right of revolution by force" does not, of course, exist under ours nor any other form of government. It is a right above and before existing forms f government, so far as it is right at all.

IV. Our correspondent's presumptions and remedies ail to reach the exigency. Suppose Austria and Italy united under one Government-no matter of that form-and Austria, with Forty Millions of People, rules Italy, with Twenty Millions, contrary to her interests and wishes. Suppose their government a pure, simple democracy. Now Italy hooses to govern herself-to be an independent, selfsubsisting nation: How do your Constitution, Supreme Court, Universal Suffrage, Purity of Elections, and whatever else you please, help the matter? Has Italy a right to be governed as she thinks best ? or is she to be governed as it is most agreeable to the majority-that is, to Austria? And if she has a right to govern herself, how is she to achieve the enjoyment

Mr. Correspondent! the problem is not so easy of olution as you have supposed it. It is complicated, difficult, and we may have decided it wrongly, but your logic does not seem to prove it. Mr. Bulewski, the envoy from the European Repub-

lican Committee in London, has just returned from

Washington. We learn from him that he is highly

pleased with the result of his mission. He found a

principles in Europe" among men of all political parties, and the address to the European Republicans was signed by all members of the Senate and House of Representatives to whom it was submitted, save one. We notice among the signatures those of Senators Wade and Wilson, of Schuyler Colfax, Thaddeus Stevens, Henry J. Raymond, Andrew J. Rogers, and many others. We understand that the address, with all the signatures received, will soon be published, together with the call for a mass meeting in the City of New-York.

COTTON IN 1866-7.

The prospective Cotton product of the United States in 1866 is a subject of National solicitude and general discussion. Very wide differences of esti-mate are current—from 2000,000 bales up to and even above 3,000,000. "Georgia," in The Savannah Repub-tican, hearing that the Hon. A. H. Stephens had estimated the Cotton crop of 1866 at three million bales, states that a sagacious friend has made bets that the crop will not exceed 1,500,000 bales. He says of Stephens's alleged estimate that it

of Stephens's alleged estimate that it

"is one million of bales in excess of any other I have seen, and
two-thirds of an average crop before the war, when from
North Carolina to the Rio Grande the labor of the country
was under perfect organization and control—every negro
stripped and equipped to go for his life—with trained and experienced overseers—unlimited mule power—large supplies of
guano and other fertilizers—and, above all, a paddle constantly before Sambo's eyes, which caused him to face the sun
and grass of June and July."

-This writer has evidently great faith in "a paddle constantly before Sambo's eyes;" while we believe Cash is a more potent inducement to labor than Lash. And we look to the Cotton crop of 1866 to prove it.

We believe the crop of 1866 will exceed 2,000,000 bales, and that, at an average of 25 cents per pound in gold, it will bring more money than any former crop, with two or three exceptions, ever did. We pase our estimate on various advices and considerations, including a decided increase of energy and pro ductive industry among the Poor Whites of the upland regions of Alabama and other States. We are quite aware that this population has suffered terribly by the War-that it has not only been slain in battle and perished in bivouac, march and hospital, but has lost its animals, fences, &c., so that it has far less capacity to produce than it had ten years ago. But the South is devoted to Cotton as it never was beore-it has a good many Blacks and some Whites hard at work in the cotton-field-and we hope for a crop of 2,500,000 bales, and shall be disappointed if it falls below 2,000,000. Such a crop, once marketed, neither Whites and Blacks will want help from abroad until their region shall again be devastated by war.

QUABANTINE.

If the report be true that foreign ships arriving at this port are not boarded by the Health Officer till they reach the Upper Quarantine ground, there is certainly very culpable negligence somewhere. By the law of 1863 it is provided that the Quarantine ground shall be in the lower bay, not less than two miles from the shore in a designated area. From the 1st of May to the 1st of November a floating hospital is to be anchored not less than two miles from the Quarantine ground and the nearest shore. The boarding station, within the period named, is to be at this floating hospital. Vessels from certain places named are subject, during the Summer and Autumn months designated, to 30 days' detention, and all vessels from foreign ports are to be visited by the Health Officer, and detained, if they come from any place where quarantinable diseases exist, or if they have any such diseases-Cholera is one of them-on board. The duty of the Health Officer, then, under the law, is perfectly clear, and that duty is not discharged if any vessels from foreign ports are allowed to come to the Upper Quar-antine, off Staten Island, without previously being boarded by him or his assistants in lower bay. Possibly, there may be mistake in the report that the law is disregarded; we hope there is. But we should like to be satisfied that two vessels did not, last night or night before, anchor at the Upper Quarantine ground to await there a visit from the Health Officer, who should have boarded

them miles below. We do not refer to this subject in any captions spirit; but it is due to this commmunity that no suspicion even should exist that any measures are neglected to ward off the Cholers. It is not impossible that we may escape a visitation from that pestilence altogether, and certainly there are good grounds for hoping that it may, by vigilance and care, very much mitigated if it should come. one or the other, and no effort should be spared that holds out any hope of that salvation. The Board of Health is doing its part in adopting sanitary measures at home: but these may be useless in preventing the introduction of the plague if the Quarantine Com-missioners or the Health Officer of the port are remiss in the duties which law and common sense and common humanity alike prescribe to guard against its

THE IRISH MOVEMENT.

So profound and practical a philosopher as John Stuart Mill declared, while rebuking the costly selfworship which has deprived Ireland far more than England of its share of well-being and self-government, that the English and Irish were "the most fitted by nature of any two races in the world to be the completing counterpart of each other." A glauce at the relations which have existed for centuries of literature, philosophy and art among societies of clever Irishmen and Englishmen would explain this easily. Down from the time when Goldsmith and Burke sat down to chops and ale with Dr. Sam Johnson and Sir Joshua; when Swift made wit with Bolingbroke; when English thinkers admired the good and great Bishop Berkeley's speculations; when, more out of the way, the Irish dramatists Sothern, Congreve, and Farquhar became so English that their countrymen hardly knew them, there has been no great confusion among English and Irish wits, no separation of race, but rather a blending of lines, by which literature has been the gainer. Moore was a chum of Byron when Sheridan rivaled Pitt and Fox, and O'Neill was queen of the English stage. English painters considered themselves well off when they hobnobbed with the versatile and eccentric artists of the sister isle. Oddly enough, Castlereagh oppressed his countrymen a little worse than any Englishman, and that sternest of premiers, Wellington, was as patent aborn Irishman as many Fenians. About our own time, the rank of eminent Irishmen is distinctively smaller; but the Irish scientists, of whom Dr. McCosh and the late Sir William Rowan Hamilton are notable examples. correspond with their English brethren; Irish painters and sculptors must, perforce, take places in the English Academy, of which Barry was an ornament, and Sir Archer Shee president; the best of Irish novelists receives a brotherly dedication from Thackeray; Sheridan Knowles does not cease to be the greates stage-master among the modern English dramatists; Wallace, Balfe, Macfarren, Sullivan, if we except Sterndale Bennett, make the best English music; and we suppose Lord Dufferin and the young O'Donohue find plenty of liberal Englishmen to agree with them that the Irish have been badly treated, and that England should reform. There is little Irish literature which is not English. So, it would seem, the Irish and English can never be absolutely divorced. Political outrage has done much to impair reciprocity of culture and genius, and to define a hatred of race. But race-feuds consume genius, and do not help the arts and literature, whose mission is to reconcile and educate; therefore, it is not to be wondered at, that so many of the cleverest Irishmen have been other than

the heartiest haters of Englishmen. For that matter.

personal hate is seldom of any good to polities, where

if often liable to defeat, it returns to still further plague the oppressed, and it is not worth the exercise where justice is to be wrought into expediency by the special plea of cool thought and persistent reason. Even in revolutions, those of right hatred seldom attain a good object. most successful modern wars were The the war of Independence, in which the American colonies rebelled not from hatred of Englishmen, but from intelligence of principle-and the war against Slavery, in which a small amount of merely personal hatred on one side was obscured by a spirit of humanity and charity. Those who have shown most hate have poisoned themselves with their own bitterness, and some of them may yet die by biting their tongues. We are far from saving that Irishmen have been

had such justifiable gall to make their oppression bitter. But the failure of the most promising of Irish revolutions, and the ablest of Irish revolutionists shows that the day of use for a spirit so intense has expired by limitation. The justice of the cause of revolution parrows down to a question of success, and of success there is no reasonable hope. It is opposed by the predilections of a large number of Irishmen, and by the very spirit of reconciliation which the interim of attempted revolutions has allowed to grow between Irishmen and Englishmen. Mr. Stephens's two or three hundred thousand conspirators, aided by jail deliverers, may be a formidable organization in one way or another, but is powerless for a revcintion, which would require an armament equal to that with which the South began its terrible failure. British minions may deserve contempt, but the armed iron-clad British majority is worthy of a certain respect not ill-comporting with the wisest and, indeed, the noblest and least selfish Hibernian patriotism. But if the cause of revolution is hopeless, that of reform is hopeful. Ireland has no cause but what its earnest English friends are making their own: and we are certain that far more will be done for both countries as the industrious masses are franchised. Mr. John Stuart Mill has made a better argument for Ireland than Mr. James Stephens. Assuredly, John Bright is a worthier leader of intelligent Irishmen than Stephens, O'Mabon, or Mitchel. The associa-tion of the last named among Irish leaders only serves to point out a rank of Irishmen, who, however fond of their country and themselves, have small intelligence of principles, and care little for any race other than their own. Assuredly, a man who deliberately fights for Slavery cannot strive for true liberty, and does not seek it. The man who, on this side of the water, denies impartial suffrage, does not comprehend the the purpose or value of extending it to his countrymen on the other. That Irishman who will help Ireland most, will be as willing to help Englishmen and colored Americans as well.

The Irish movement ought to mean reform, and not revolution. Conscious of the strength of some national spirit, it can well afford to refrain from the tragedy of an overt act, waiting and watching the progress of the reform question and abolition of the Church endowments-content, in short, to be more peacefully what the armed English feudalists were once upon a time-"Good lookers on in Ireland." If the Church and Suffrage questions are likely to be successful, it is quite as likely that Mr. Luby and his compatriots will come out of prison before their time, and that Emmet's epitaph can be written without

EPIDEMIC SWINDLING.

Should we be advised some fine day that Fraud " to an alarming extent" has "broken out in the lower part of the island," and that "it is almost impossible to stay its ravages among the firms of that vicinity, nobody need be surprised, for the same kind of epidomic has broken out rashly over and over again in the same neighborhood. The latest development only shows that Mr. Ross reaped a little more of the field which Mr. Ketchum found in so high a state of cultivation. For the benefit of financial health, we pro pose to prove that the past year or so has been not a little remarkable for business disorders, and, therefore, recall the dates of some of the largest and most skillful operations of fraud. They teach a lesson which is not unimportant or out of time. The follow-

ing	are	exclusi	vely	cases	of	polite	and	merc
swit	ndlin							
19	May.	Bank.	N. H.	Saving	a (T	ownset	d)	\$ 100,0
	Aug.	Hank	Phoeni	r. N. Y	. (Je	nkins)		250,0
	Aug.	Banks	gener	ally, N.	Y.	Ketchu	ım),	4,000,0
-	Aug.	Erte B	R. Be	inds (J	ones)			250,0
		Custon	n Hous	ie Forg	eries	, Mem	puin.	1,230,0
- 1	Sept.				men	t, Ohio	Cor	80,0
- 10		R.R. B	or V		* G	adwin		204.0
	Sept.	Embez	clamar.	to Obi		MARIET		80.0
	Oct	Govern	ment	Bonda	Gen.	Bristo	w	120 00
	000	Hoboke						300,00
	Det	State T	rensur	er. Ohl	0			100,00
18	Dec	Quarte	maste	r's De	parts	nent, K	y	100,0
	Fob	Concor	d R.R.	Embe	zzlen	ent		-
	May.	Ross F	orger	es. N.	·			350,0
	Mar	Morelu	ants' I	tank V	Vast	Ingtoc.		1,000,0

Subjoined is a grouping of vulgar and violent robberies, and others scarcely to be distinguished

froi	polite swindling by being called "snea	K.
ope	ations:"	
110	Iny Bank, Walpole, N. H \$45.	Œ
	une Bank, Rietmond 200	(X
	lug. Bank, Wellington, Ohio 100.	OX
	ng. Banking House, Portland 20,	,OX
	ent Bank Concord 300.	
	lov. Bank robbery, Washington 15.	
	an Bank Cashier, Vermont 75	
	an Bank Messenger robbed 70.	
	an Bank of Liberty, Mo 72	
	pl. Bank, Cadiz, Ohio	
	ept. New-York Book-keeper 10, et. Quartermaster's Dep't, Chattanoogs 48,	
	ot. Burglary at Detroit. 20,	
	ot. Burg'ary at Philadelphia 50.	
	Dec. Bond robbery, Ohio 25,	
	Dec. Safe robbery at Troy 32	
	Dec Safe robbery at Oil City 14.	00
	lov. Safe robbery at San Francisco 20.	
	lov. U. S. Treasury Bonds 30,	
	an Quartermaster's Dep't, Kansas 30,	
	ap. The Adams Company's Safes 20,	Ç,
	an U. S. Treasury, San Francisco 00,	
	ebErie Railroad 10,	
	eb The Adams Express Co.'s Agent 19,	
	ab St. Louis Express Messenger 40.	
	tar Evolunga-place N V Bonds	UÜ

Mar. Bends again, N. Y., Honds 1,500,000 This cannot be the whole story; yet here are some of the most piquant and prominent features of super fine and vulgar swindling in the last twelve months. We do not say that the amount is greater than in other years or in other countries, or that financial credits are assailed more numerously by inside swindlers than by outside robbers-that is unnecessary. The text has its obvious lesson and its local application, which men of business can select for themselves.

The Sun sillily asks:

"If Democrats were traitors because they opposed and de-iounced measures of the Administration two years ago, what appellation is best fitted to those who now call the President a usurper' and a 'traitor'."

Answer .- Those Democrats who conspired with Vallandigham, C. C. Burr, William B. Reed, Ben. Wood, &c., &c., to paralyze the arms that struck for the National life, were moral traitors, in that they adhered to the enemies of the Republic, giving them ald and comfort. To say that they were considered traitors because "they opposed and denounced the measures of the Administration," is just as mean and false as is the Atheist who talks of himself as a heretic. The Sun was represented in the meeting of New-York journalists in 1863, wherein the distinction between opposing the Administration and favoring treason and traitors was distinctly set forth and affirmed, and has therefore no right to quibble and palter as it does.

The Suez Canal Company has at length obtained from the Turkish Government a firman sanctioning the contract between the late Viceroy of Egypt and Mr. Ferdinand de Lesseps. The Company, aided by all the influence the French Government could bring to bear upon that of Turkey, had long made strenuous efforts to obtain this sanction; but Lord Palmerston, an inflexible enemy of the enterprise, had succeeded in prevailing upon the Porte to withhold it. The present English Ministry is believed to have abandoned the opposition to the canal, and the Sultan, there are, was enabled to gratify the Emperor of France. The man recognises the greatness and utility of a work white will "give new facilities to commerce and navigation, and which it proclaims one of the most desirable even to of this century."

AMERICAN PREEDMEN'S COM VISSION. The May number of The American Freedman pre-sents a statement of the work of the society, which will be found full of interest to its patrons and friends During last year 307 schools and 773 teachers have been sustained, and over 40,000 pupils educated by the various organizations in the North not sectarian in character. The amount of contributions exceeds \$700,000, and it is estimated that altogether not less than \$2,000,00) have been spent by these societies without cause quadrupled for anger. Few races have for the benefit of the freedmen and others. Their work is still increasing, and in New-England the number of teachers has grown in six months from 100 to 182, and in New-York from 140 to 249. Of the 613 teachers now in the field, 491 represent this Commission and its branches. It is evident that the project of forming the various societies before existing into one has had a gratifying auccess.

From the reports and correspondence of the society interesting tables have been compiled, showing the location of schools by States and towns, and by what societies they are sustained. Poetical justice is satisfied in finding that South Carolina has the largest number of schools, 129. Virginia comes next with 104; North Carolina has 80; Tennessee, 65; Maryland, 61, and so on. Mississippi and Arkansas. which are certainly not less in need of enlightenment, have but 20 and 10, respectively; and when we consider that these schools are open to whites as well as blacks, we may appreciate the extent of the field that remains to be tilled. It is an article of the constitution of this American Freedmen's Commission that it shall "aid and cooperate with the people of the South, without distinction of race or color, in the improvement of their condition upon the basis of industry, education, freedom, and Christian morality. No schools or supply depots shall be maintained from the benefits of which any shall be excluded because of color." It is not, therefore, obnoxious to the charge of directing its charities exclusively for the benefit of the blacks. We do not see why the South, which was always, and of course is now, lamentably deficient in free schools, should not welcome this enterprise with as much cordiality, for instance, as was extended before the war to the Southern Aid Society. If the whites do not, the blacks will, though we do not think the latter any more in need of its good offices than the It is to be borne in mind that while the Commission

has been generously supported by the contributions of the North, its work is one which calls for constant outlay, and its treasury needs to be continually replenished. There is, so far as we know, no way in which money can be given to the freedmen more beneficially to them than when given to the American Freedmen's and Union Commission. They had a Democratic victory down in New-Or-

leans on Monday. The Rebels of that city elected a Rebel General (Hays) its Sheriff. If there could have been a fair vote, no such result would have been attained. But, while the Rebels of Louisiana are enfranchised, the loval men are not; and so they had a Democratic victory.

The Loval People of Virginia will hold a Conven tion at Alexaudria on the 17th inst.

Colorado Jewett was among the arrivals at Boston from Europe in the China yesterday.

The Destitute in Alabama.

To the Editor of the N. V. Tribune.
Sir: In The Tribune of this morning I observe an article headed "An Appeal for the Starring " Lest is an arrives nesded "An Appeal for the Starring." Lost it should be supposed the people of Alabama, where this sad destitution and suffering exist, are actuated by the same spirit which is manifested in one of the articles quoted from a Memphia paper. I beg leave to state that in addition to the aid which the Government of the United States has been so generously furnishing during the past Winter and Spring months. by means of the Freedmen's Bureau under the direction of Gen. Swayne, the Legislature of the State, at its last session believing this would not be sufficient to meet the demand for bread alone, appropriated \$300,000, and having no means in of the State to raise the money; and to appoint a Commis-sloper to act on behalf of the State with Gen. Swayne, in fur-

nishing supplies to the destitute in all parts of the State with ont any distinction whatever.

The Commissioner was immediately appointed, and promptly entered on the discharge of his duties, and has recently re-

ported his action to the Governor. The money to meet the appropriation would have been provided long since, by a sale of the State bonds, but for the un-fortunate difficulty which has arised between the President and Congress in relation to "reconstruction" or " reorganisa tion." This prevents a sale. Nothing can be done in Europe. the answer of moneyed men there is, "Until the Government the United States decides finally the political status of your

State, we cannot deal in your bonds."

An agent on behalf of the State is now bere, for the purpose of making, if possible, an arrangement of some sort in city, and strong hopes are entertained of early success.

It is proper to add what every friend of suffering humanity will be glad to know, that on Wednesday, the 2d instant, the Secretary of War, with the approval of the President, upon being informed of the destitute condition of so many of our unfortunate people, promptly ordered an additional supply of food to be issued through the Freedman's Bareau, sufficient to most

the wants of all the destitute in our State. Respectfully,

Luwis E. Parsone. Fifth Acenne Hotel, May 7, 1866.

Major J. Smith Brown, late of the 126th N. Y. Volunteers, died on the 27th ult, at Penn Yan, N. Y., of pulmonary for sumption, contracted by appears in the service. He was a native of Stenben County, in this State, and loft a linerative attention to collist as a private softlier at the very outset of the Rebellion. in Berdar's Regiment of Sharp-shooters. He was promoted for galantry to adjust of this regiment, and subsequently to mejor of the 170th. Y. Volundeers. He perticipated honorably in the battles of Louisrille, Yorktown, Williamsburgh, Hanover Court House, Machaniceville, Gaine a Hill, White Oak Swamp, Malven, Second Battle of Boll Run, Antictam, Sharp-burgh and Octyphorph. On several occasion, the was complimented by his commanding officers for galantry under fire. He leaves a wife and one child.

THE CHOLERA AT QUABANTINE.

The Disease Again on the Increase-Three Beathe and Three New Cases Since Last Report-All Vessels Sourded at Upper Quar-

We regret to be compelled to state that the epidemis t Quarantine has made its appearance on board the Illinois. he well passengers by the Virginia were removed to this the well passengers by the Virginia were removed to this halk after the sica had been transferred to the bospital ship Falcon. New cases have occurred daily since then, but they have recounty increased so slarmingly that the Quarantine Commissioners have determined to remove from 200 to 350 persons to the Virginia. The Illinois is badly vantitated ask is overcorowded, while the Virginia has been cleaned, funigated, and, it is believed, thoroughly disinfacted. In the mean time, 03 convalescents have been placed on board the Saratoga. This greatly relieves the hospital ship, which has barely room for 100 patients, aichough it has, for some days past, contained 115 persons in various stages of the disease. The report of Dr. Bissell, printed herowith, gives the names of the new cases and also those of the recent dead, together with the total number of deaths by the opidenic on the Virginia was permitted to another at Upper Quarantine and to lie for some hours within a short distance of Staten Island, notwithstanding the fact that she was freighted with an infectious disease. We are informed, however, that even now all vessels come to that point before being boarded by the Health Officer, so that a repetition of the same outrage is not only possible but extremely probable. The logal boarding place for all vessels from the last of May to the lat of September has been, and we believe now is at Lower Quarantine. If our information be correct, and we have it from excellent authority, there would still seem to be carelessness in the administration of affairs at the lower Bay.

The following is Dr. Bissell's report from the Hospital ship

ginia.
Jasper Jephson. aged 22. of Denmark, from the Virginia.
Jasper Jephson. aged 22. of Denmark, from the Virginia.
Died since last return:
May 7. Bartholomew Haraghty, Neils Hanson, Mary Kennedy
Died previously
Add the above.